

LEXICO AND GRAMMAR

ASSORTED TEST

Part 1: Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to each of the following questions and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. states tried to _____ laws passed by the U.S. government.
 A. mollify B. adhere C. nullify D.
 Sequester **Mollify = placate: to cure sb's anger (allay, alleviate, ameliorate)**
Null(a): having
2. The police officer was forced to _____ the nearest car to chase the bank robbers.
 A. discern B. commandeer C. verify D.
 Reconcile **Commandeer (v) st: requisition st**
3. Sean spent some extra time studying his geometry in order to _____ failure on the test.
 A. imprint B. imprison C. preclude D.
 Exclude **Preclude st (from ...): = prevent st ...**
4. If you truly want to strive for a goal, you must be _____ to opinions of people who don't think you can do it.
 A. imperceptible B. impenitent C. impartial D.
Impervious (perceive) -> imperceptible = unsubstantial
Impenitent = unrepentant (a): stubborn, obdurate... Impervious = immune /invulnerable
5. The purpose of the new employee manual is to show, briefly and _____, how to stay safe in the laboratory.
 A. unambiguously B. impeccably C. authentically D.
 Deftly **Deft(a): do st with skill -> deftly**
Impeccably = perfectly
6. Because folk art is neither completely rejected nor accepted as an art form by art historians, their final evaluations of it necessarily remain ____.
 A. arbitrary B. estimable C. unspoken D.
Equivocal Equivocal: difficult to understand or explain...
7. In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so _____ that you can walk off the coast and **not know you are over the hidden sea.**
 A. slightly B. imperceptibly C. precariously D.
 Irregularly **Imperceptibly (adv): in a very small way that cannot be seen or felt**
8. If the network is busy, then voice calls can suffer from _____ and the quality of the service becomes unacceptably low.
 A. discourse B. lapse C. flicker D. latency
9. This job may not pay well, but it has certain _____ benefits, such as friendly colleagues and a stimulating environment.
 A. obscure B. tangential C. intangible D.
 Immaterial **Immaterial = irrelevant**
Tangential (+n): having a slight connection

with st Intangible = invisible,
incomprehensible

10. Jerry had the ____ to blame his teachers for his failure.
A. concern B. chivalry C. regard D.

Audacity Have the audacity to V = have the gut/nerve to V

Part 2. Supply the correct form of the words in capital to complete the passage.

THE ANTARCTIC ICE MARATHON

There is no other race quite like it; no other race in a place so

(0) inaccessible (ACCESS); no other race which puts the body through a test of

(1) indefatigability (FATIGUE) of such extremes. The Antarctic Ice Marathon

was the **(2)brainchild (CHILD)** of Richard Donovan, whose company, Polar Running Adventures, gives runners the opportunity to **(3)partake (TAKE)** in a race through the barren wasteland that is the snow-covered Union Glacier. Last year, there were some 34 participants in the race, and, this time, the number of **(4)entrants (ENTER)** is expected to be higher still; such has been the level of interest shown by members of the public, amateur and professional athletes and the media alike. But, while the prospect of being part of as unique an experience as the Antarctic Ice Marathon is, seems, on the face of it, a rather agreeable notion, those considering putting their names in the mix would do well to be **(5)mindful(MIND)** of just how intense and **(6)onerous(ONUS)**, both physically and psychologically, the event can be. You will be cut off completely from civilisation, with not even a penguin there to cheer you on, and you may have to face temperatures dipping considerably lower than the levels your body would **(7)acclimatize (CLIMATE)** itself to dealing with, not to mention the **(8)improbability (PROBABLE)** of fine weather – think instead near **(9)white-out (WHITE)** conditions and **zero visibility**. But, if you still fancy **giving it a go**, get in touch with Richard and he can make your dream (or **(10)nightmare(NIGHT)**) come true...

Part 3. From the words listed below, choose the one which best fits the space, A, B, C or D.

LONDON'S BLACK CABS

Black cabs, officially known as Hackney Carriages, are (1) _____ London and are special for a number of reasons. For a start, they are the only taxis in the city that can be hailed from the kerb with a raised hand signal to get the driver's attention. Currently, it is estimated that there are 20,000 black cabs (2) _____ on the capital's streets. Their origin, in fact, can be (3) _____ the name 'Hackney Carriage' said to derive from the French word *haquenée* referring to the type of horse used to pull the carriages in the days of horse-drawn carriages. The first horse-drawn Hackney coaches appeared on London's streets in the 17th century during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. As transport developed and motor cars were (4) _____, motor cabs replaced the horse-drawn carriages. Since the end of the 19th century, various car manufacturers' vehicles have been used as motor cabs but it was not until the mid-20th century that the cabs we have been (5) _____ over the last decades first appeared.

It is such a(n) (6) _____ of becoming a black cab driver in London and it is (7) _____. If you want to gain this honour you will need to have passed the infamous test known as 'the Knowledge', which was first introduced in 1851 following (8) _____ of complaints by passengers whose cab drivers got lost. This incredibly difficult test can take around three or four years to prepare for and you can often catch a glimpse of those drivers who are doing just this zipping around London on their mopeds, with a map (9) _____ to a **clipboard** on their handlebars. These people are essentially trying not only to master the 25,000 or so streets within a six-mile radius of Charing Cross, but also to work out the most direct routes from place to place. They must know thousands of 'points of interest' such as hotels, hospitals, places of worship, theatres, stations, sports and leisure facilities, to name but a few. Practically everywhere and anywhere that a potential passenger would wish to be taken to or from must be known, so a nodding acquaintance, for a black cab driver, is (10) _____, and perhaps this is the most difficult part, knowing the quickest way to get from one place to another. Little wonder so few people are successful.

- 1 A. commensurate B. equivalent to **C. synonymous** D.

.	with		with	tantamount to
2	A. hereabouts	B. hither and thither	C. or thereabouts	D. there and then
.				
3	A. ferreted out from	B. hunted down from	C. mapped out to	D. traced back to
4	A. all the rage	B. of high standing	C. of repute	D. in vogue
.				
5	A. clued in on	B. genned up on	C. in the know about	D. no stranger to
.			C. realisation = achievement	
6	A. handiwork	B. procurement		D. undertaking
.				
7	A. beyond you	B. no brainer	C. no mean feat	D. over your head
.				
8	A. droves	B. hordes	C. packs X	D. swarms
.				
9	A. chained	B. fastened	C. linked	D. sealed
.				
10	A. beyond measure	B. beyond redemption	C. beyond the pale	D. beyond the veil
.				

(Amount) + thereabouts:
approximately ... Be no stranger
to st: Be unfamiliar with st Clue
sb in on st: to inform sb
Be beyond redemption: to be so serious that
cannot be salvaged Beyond measure = very much

Part 4: For questions 1-10, fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SELLING

The psychology of retailing has come to rely on highly sophisticated techniques. Over and **above** the design of the shops and the packaging of the merchandise, clever positioning of goods also ensures that the natural flow of people takes them to **each** and every section in a shop. Customers are led gently, but at the same time with deadly accuracy, towards the merchandise in such a way **as** to maximise sales.

Manufacturers compete for the right to have their products displayed at the most effective level. In supermarkets, there is a crucial section in the tiers of vertical shelving somewhere between waist height and eye **height**, where we are most likely to take note of a brand. In the old days, when we went into a shop, we **make** our way up to the counter, behind **which** would be the shopkeeper and virtually all of the merchandise, and were served with what we wanted. Those days are **well** and truly over.

Today, we are used to serving **ourselves** in supermarkets; products are laid before us as **enticingly** as **possible**, and impulse purchases are encouraged as a major part of the exercise. As a result of this, we, as shoppers, have to keep our wits **about** us to resist the retailers' ploys.

Over and above st = in
addition to st Each and
every = every single one
Well and truly =
completely

Enticingly = in a way that attracts people

Part 5. Complete the second without changing the meaning of the original one.

1. He realised how much he cared for her only when she had been away **for a long time**. **(HOME)**

Her prolonged **absence brought home to him how much he cared for her**. Prolonged = ...

2. So that she would be able to leave the room quickly, Kathy stood by the door. **(POSITIONED)**

Kathy **positioned herself by the door so that she would be able to leave the room quickly**.

3. This essay shows a slight improvement on the last. **(MARGINALLY) = slightly**
This essay is **marginally improved on the last**.

4. If they discover your role in the incident, you will go to prison. **(LIGHT)**
If your role in the incident **is brought to light, you'll go to prison**.

5. Whether his arrogance was fake or genuine, it only masked his insecurity. **(BE)**
Behind **his arrogance, whether it be fake or genuine, was his insecurity**.

6. I felt relaxed at my boyfriend's house because his parents treated me like part of the family. **(ILL)**

What **didn't make me feel ill at ease at my boyfriend's house was (the fact) that his parents treated me like part of the family.**

Ill at ease = disappointed

7. The lawyer for the defence suspected the witness gave false testimony.

(PERJURED)

The defence lawyer **called into question whether the witness perjured himself. Call st into question = suspect/doubt st**

8. If the candidates didn't work harder, they would fail the exam. **(SOCKS)**

The candidates, **unless pulling their socks up would fail to get the (acceptable/.../...)grade.**

10. After his sister passed away, Jack took on the task of raising her three children.

(BURDEN)

Jack it _____last.

11. You are not interested in teaching, so you mustn't be offended by his comments whatever they are. **(AMISS)**

Come **you mustn't take his comments amiss because teaching isn't your cup of tea**. Take st amiss= be provoked/startled

Sb's cup of tea= sb's interest

12. Some improvements will have to be made if she wants everything to turn out all right. **(SLOT)**

Should ___ socks.

13. The business has been encumbered in deep recession. It won't be able to make more profits. **(BOGGED)**

With **the business being bogged down in deep recession, it won't be able to make more profits**

14. Harry got his tutor's support when he applied for the scholarship. **(BACKED)**

Harry **was backed up by his tutor when he put himself** in for the scholarship

15. You are forever spending your leaves of absence doing trivial and worthless things. **(ERRANDS)**

It's a **fool's errands to spend your leaves of absence doing trivial and worthless things**

Part 6. There are 10 mistakes in the passage. Find and correct them.

SPORT PHOTOGRAPHY

Sport as a spectacle and photography as a way of recording action have developed together. At the arrival of the 20th century, Edward Muybridge was experimenting with photographs of movement. His pictures of a runner feature in every history of photography. Another milestone was when the scientist and **(X)** photographer Harold Edgerton extended the limits of photographic technology with his study of a drop of milk hitting the surface of a dish. Another advance was the development of miniature cameras in the late 1920s, **which** made it possible for photographers to **leave** their cumbersome cameras behind.

The arrival of television was a significant development in the transmission of sport. Paradoxically, it was **of** benefit to still photographers. People who watched a **sports** event on TV, with all **its** movement and action, valued the still image as a reminder of the game.

Looking back, we can see how radically sports photography has changed. Early sports photographers were **as** interested in the stories behind the sport as in the sport itself. Contemporary sports photography emphasizes the glamour of sport, the colour and the action. But the best sports photographers today do more than **(X)** simply tell the story of the event, or **make** a record of it. They capture in a single dramatic moment the real emotions of the participants, emotions **with which** people looking at the photographs can identify.